

ROADSIDE INCIDENT RESPONSE**Considerations**

- Firefighter and public safety will always be the number one priority.
- Utilize L.C.E.S. in all incident activities.
- Personal Protective Equipment will be utilized on all incidents.

Upon Arrival at the Scene

- Size up of the incident- see *Incident Response Pocket Guide(IRPG)*
 - What has happened?
 - What is happening?
 - What will or could happen?
 - Is this a HazMat situation?

Risk Management Process-

- Decision Point, Go/No Go. See the *IRPG*, page 1.

Tactical Considerations

- Any time traffic flow is affected by the incident, contact the jurisdictional law enforcement agency for assistance.
- Conduct all operations as far from traffic lanes as possible to provide for crew and public safety.
- Park units on the same side of the roadway whenever possible to avoid traffic congestion.
- Personnel do not exit the fire apparatus until instructed to do so by the module leader.
- Exit the fire apparatus away from the roadway or where hazard exposure is minimized.
- Exit the fire apparatus with full personal protective equipment.
- Post a lookout to watch for and control oncoming traffic.
- Utilize forward and rear spotters when visibility is impaired or road conditions warrant.
- Utilize and place road flares or other traffic warning signs whenever possible.
- If equipment needs to be removed from the traffic side of the apparatus, one person will retrieve the equipment and a lookout will watch for oncoming traffic.
- Engine operators will operate pumps from the non-traffic side or from the cab of the apparatus when possible.
- Keep all hose, fire tools, and equipment out of traffic lanes when possible.
- During night operations, utilize reflective clothing, vests and other safety equipment as necessary.
- All emergency responses on roadways will be concluded as quickly as possible to reduce personnel exposure.
- Cancel or demob unnecessary apparatus as soon as possible.

Each agency emergency vehicle operator will follow their particular state laws and agency policies governing the operations of emergency vehicles.

Release Date: March 2007

APPENDIX T-1

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS	Date:	New: <input type="checkbox"/> Revised: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Page 1 of 3	Reviewed by (Safety Mgr)
Field Office/Work Group	Supervisor:	Qual, Trng, Experience Req'd:
This JHA must be reviewed, approved, and signed by the Agency Administrator: Name: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____		

BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	SAFE JOB PROCEDURES
Work Capacity Testing	Physical Overexertion	1. Provide prospective test participants information about the test course and review WCT level requirements (e.g., arduous, moderate, light).
		2. Test participants complete the Health Screen Questionnaire or provide documentation of clearance for Medical Standards Program (MSP). Only appropriate responses of the prospective subjects to the Health Screen will result in administering the Work Capacity Test.
		4. Test Administrators monitor subjects for distress during test. Test Administrator is to terminate test if indicated by level of subject distress.
		5. Ensure test participants understand they are to discontinue the test and seek assistance from test administrator and/or on-site medical personnel if they begin to experience adverse discomfort or illness during the test.
		6. Schedule tests when environmental conditions are most favorable.
		7. Have a person currently qualified in first aid and CPR (with first aid supplies and equipment) onsite when testing is done.
		8. Have unit medivac plan and make sure Test Administrators know how to activate it.
		9. Make sure test participants do not exceed a walking pace.
		10. Ensure test participants are properly hydrated.
		Work Capacity Testing
2. Encourage participants to apply ice and massage to lower legs in the event of lower leg pain (shin splints).		
3. Give test participants time to properly adjust packs for comfort and positioning prior to beginning the test.		
4. Test administrator and on site medical personnel shall monitor test participants for indications of distress and terminate the test for them.		
5. Ensure test participants have comfortable footwear and socks that provides adequate support and protection to feet and ankles.		
Work Capacity Testing	Heat Stress	8. Have test participants cool down and stretch after the test.
		9. Make sure the test participants do not exceed a walking pace.
		1. Make sure Test Administrators understand the effects of exercising in heat, can recognize the symptoms of heat stress, and how to treat it.

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BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	SAFE JOB PROCEDURES
		2. Where possible, schedule tests for the most favorable environmental conditions. Use the Heat Stress chart, <i>Fitness and Work Capacity</i> , 2 nd Edition (p. 29). Avoid the "High" range.
		3. Inform prospective test participants on how to dress for the conditions and include the information in the pre-test briefing.
		4. Make sure test participants are aware of the need for acclimatization. Provide time for employees to become acclimatized if conditions of their employment permit.
		5. Test Administrators include heat stress information in the test briefing if appropriate.
		6. Provide water at key point along the test course if conditions dictate.
		7. Test Administrators monitor all test participants for signs of heat stress, terminate test if stress is indicated, and are prepared to provide treatment needed.
Work Capacity Testing	Cold Temperature	1. Make sure Test Administrators know symptoms of cold-related physical effects and are prepared to treat them.
		2. Inform prospective test participants on how to dress for the conditions and include information in the pre-test briefing.
		3. Locate an indoor facility suitable for testing if conditions warrant.
		4. Postpone testing if conditions warrant.
Work Capacity Testing	Slippery Course Conditions (ice, snow, mud)	1. Locate a suitable test surface. Consider indoor facility, plowed airport, plowed road or other safe area.
		2. Postpone testing if conditions warrant.
		3. Test participants should wear footwear with good traction.
Work Capacity Testing	Traffic	1. Select test course without traffic.
		2. Arrange for traffic control to eliminate traffic hazard.
		3. Make sure test participants are briefed about traffic hazard and controls implemented prior to the test.
Work Capacity Testing	Pack Rubbing, Chafing, or Straining Subjects	1. Make sure test participants have practiced with a pack and have become work hardened to carry a pack.
		2. Recommend upper body clothing that protects from pack rubbing.
		3. Make sure subjects have an opportunity prior to testing to adjust and try out pack.
		4. Terminate testing for subjects struggling to carry the pack or maintain a pace adequate to complete the test successfully.
		5. Permit subjects to use a self-provided pack that meets the applicable weight requirement.